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No. 18,850.

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HONGKONG FRIDAY, MARCH 9th, 1917

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LIMITED**

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 10.00 " " 10 " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m. " " 15 " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " " 10 " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " " 10 " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " " 10 " "
2.15 " " 2.45 " " 10 " "
2.45 " " 3.00 " " 10 " "
3.00 " " 3.30 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS.
6.50 p.m. and 8.00 p.m. 8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

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7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 10 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 3.30 " " 10 " "
3.30 " " 4.00 " " 10 " "
4.00 " " 4.30 " " 10 " "
4.30 " " 5.00 " " 10 " "
5.00 " " 5.30 " " 10 " "

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stated in the Company's time-table, but
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by Cheques or Compost Order represent-
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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON

[180]

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Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

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Floating Cranes capable of lifting 30 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS
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Time-Table from May 1st, 1916, until Further Notice.

Owing to the fact that the THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been
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of completely equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between
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NORTH BOUND.				SOUTH BOUND.			
Train	Leave	Arrive	Remarks	Train	Leave	Arrive	Remarks
1st Class	7.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	Express	1st Class	7.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	Express
2nd Class	8.00 " "	11.00 " "	Express	2nd Class	8.00 " "	11.00 " "	Express
3rd Class	8.30 " "	11.30 " "	Express	3rd Class	8.30 " "	11.30 " "	Express
4th Class	9.00 " "	12.00 " "	Express	4th Class	9.00 " "	12.00 " "	Express
5th Class	9.30 " "	12.30 " "	Express	5th Class	9.30 " "	12.30 " "	Express
6th Class	10.00 " "	1.00 p.m.	Express	6th Class	10.00 " "	1.00 p.m.	Express
7th Class	10.30 " "	1.30 p.m.	Express	7th Class	10.30 " "	1.30 p.m.	Express
8th Class	11.00 " "	2.00 p.m.	Express	8th Class	11.00 " "	2.00 p.m.	Express
9th Class	11.30 " "	2.30 p.m.	Express	9th Class	11.30 " "	2.30 p.m.	Express
10th Class	12.00 " "	3.00 p.m.	Express	10th Class	12.00 " "	3.00 p.m.	Express
11th Class	12.30 " "	3.30 p.m.	Express	11th Class	12.30 " "	3.30 p.m.	Express
12th Class	1.00 " "	4.00 p.m.	Express	12th Class	1.00 " "	4.00 p.m.	Express
13th Class	1.30 " "	4.30 p.m.	Express	13th Class	1.30 " "	4.30 p.m.	Express
14th Class	2.00 " "	5.00 p.m.	Express	14th Class	2.00 " "	5.00 p.m.	Express
15th Class	2.30 " "	5.30 p.m.	Express	15th Class	2.30 " "	5.30 p.m.	Express
16th Class	3.00 " "	6.00 p.m.	Express	16th Class	3.00 " "	6.00 p.m.	Express
17th Class	3.30 " "	6.30 p.m.	Express	17th Class	3.30 " "	6.30 p.m.	Express
18th Class	4.00 " "	7.00 p.m.	Express	18th Class	4.00 " "	7.00 p.m.	Express
19th Class	4.30 " "	7.30 p.m.	Express	19th Class	4.30 " "	7.30 p.m.	Express
20th Class	5.00 " "	8.00 p.m.	Express	20th Class	5.00 " "	8.00 p.m.	Express
21st Class	5.30 " "	8.30 p.m.	Express	21st Class	5.30 " "	8.30 p.m.	Express
22nd Class	6.00 " "	9.00 p.m.	Express	22nd Class	6.00 " "	9.00 p.m.	Express
23rd Class	6.30 " "	9.30 p.m.	Express	23rd Class	6.30 " "	9.30 p.m.	Express
24th Class	7.00 " "	10.00 p.m.	Express	24th Class	7.00 " "	10.00 p.m.	Express
25th Class	7.30 " "	10.30 p.m.	Express	25th Class	7.30 " "	10.30 p.m.	Express
26th Class	8.00 " "	11.00 p.m.	Express	26th Class	8.00 " "	11.00 p.m.	Express
27th Class	8.30 " "	11.30 p.m.	Express	27th Class	8.30 " "	11.30 p.m.	Express
28th Class	9.00 " "	12.00 p.m.	Express	28th Class	9.00 " "	12.00 p.m.	Express
29th Class	9.30 " "	12.30 p.m.	Express	29th Class	9.30 " "	12.30 p.m.	Express
30th Class	10.00 " "	1.00 p.m.	Express	30th Class	10.00 " "	1.00 p.m.	Express

* Russian Train Time is 25 minutes faster than S.M.R. Time.
The above time does not include the Express Train Berth Time.
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THEATRE ROYAL.

HONGKONG

THE BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY having been
asked to assist in a FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT on
SATURDAY NIGHT next, 10th March, to those members
of the Hongkong Community who are leaving for the front,
have kindly agreed to do so. For this reason the production
advertised for that night, "THE BING BOYS ARE HERE,"
IS THEREFORE CANCELLED. Those holding Tickets for
this Performance can either have their money returned or
exchange their Tickets for any other of the advertised nights.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 9th

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March 18th	The Latest Garrick Success "THE GIRL FROM CIROS"

BOOKING IS NOW OPEN AT MOUTRIE'S.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
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GRACA & CO.

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Hongkong.

[135]

THE YAU MATI DISTURBANCE.
DEFENDANT FINED.

Yesterday, at the Magistracy, Mr. Melbourne continued the hearing of the charge against William James Cooper, ship's mate, of being drunk and disorderly at Yau mati on 30th January.

Mr. Goldring, solicitor, again appeared for the defendant.

It will be recalled that at the first hearing the complainant, Sergeant Tulloch, gave evidence to the effect that, on his attempting to arrest the defendant on a charge of disorderly conduct, the defendant resisted and used filthy and abusive language; that he had ultimately to be conveyed to the police station in a risha; and that when there he continued to act in a disorderly manner.

Sergeant Tulloch was closely cross-examined, yesterday, by Mr. Goldring, but adhered to his evidence in every detail.

Lung Chui, the risha coolie, was examined as to what occurred in his presence and corroborated the complainant on the main points.

A NOVEL POINT.

In connection with the evidence for the prosecution, Mr. Goldring objected to Sergeant Tulloch, as a Police officer, examining-in-chief any of the Crown witnesses. It was quite permissible for him to question a witness after he had told his story to the Court, but even then any questions put must be put through the Court. That was the law as to procedure at Home, and he had raised the point, and his objection had been sustained, immediately he came out to the Colony.

Mr. Melbourne—Can you cite me a case in which a Police officer, whose name appears on the summons as complainant, was not allowed to examine witnesses in support of the complaint?

Mr. Goldring replied that he could not give the case off-hand, but he was quite satisfied that he could show his Worship a case in which the Police were not allowed to examine-in-chief. He was not going to press the objection. He was aware that Inspectors were allowed to examine witnesses, but that was only through courtesy. He thought, in the present case, that the complainant's witnesses should be allowed to tell their story in their own way before any questions were put to them by Sergeant Tulloch. As a matter of fact, all questions by the Police should be put through the Court.

The evidence was then proceeded with on the lines suggested by Mr. Goldring. Sergeant Grant and Sergeant Murphy deposed to the defendant behaving in a disorderly manner in the charge-room of the police station at Yau mati. The former said he was aroused from sleep by the noise defendant was making, and saw him attempting to get up to the desk where Sergeant Tulloch was writing. Both witnesses concurred in stating that defendant was the worse for drink. Sergeant Murphy stating that defendant, when he saw him, was rolling up his sleeves to fight, the Sergeant, and then tried to get at him over the desk.

Inspector McDonald also deposed to seeing the defendant in the charge-room for a few minutes. Defendant appeared to be very drunk and was noisy. He remarked to Sergeant Tulloch: "You are surely not going to let him out in that condition?" and the Sergeant replied that his wife and a gentleman were waiting for him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Goldring—I did not say to Sergeant Tulloch that "I would not let the — out on bail." I would never use such language.

This closed the evidence for the prosecution.

The defendant, examined by Mr. Goldring, said he had come ashore at Hongkong from his ship at about 4 p.m. He had had one drink in the forenoon at Canton and another in the afternoon—one of beer and the other of whisky. He went to the Engineers' Institute, where he had three or four drinks and afterwards went to Kowloon by ferry. He hired a risha at the pier and drove home. He paid the coolie 10 cents—his legal fare—and the coolie demanded more and cursed and swore at him in Chinese. Witnesses took the risha cushion, and told the coolie to report the matter to the police. He took the cushion into the house, took off his coat, shirt, boots

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ATTEMPTED ARMED ROBBERY.

INDIAN CONSTABLE SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

A daring case of attempted armed robbery has been reported to the police by a Chinese shopkeeper at Yau mati.

The complainant states that at about 10.15 on Wednesday night, he was seated in his shop after closing-up for the night, when someone knocked at the door. He called out to ask what was wanted, and a voice replied—"Melon seeds." The shopkeeper opened the door and a man entered. He was closely followed by four or five others, all of them being armed with revolvers. One of the men pointed a revolver at the shopkeeper's head and told him that if he made a noise or attempted to raise an alarm he would be shot. The shopkeeper, after feigning submission, seized the revolver, but was stabbed in the head with a knife by another of the men. He managed, however, to get hold of a police-whistle, which he kept in the shop, and to blow it. This apparently frightened the would-be robbers, who ran out of the shop and went off along the Canton-road. The shopkeeper pursued them, but ultimately gave up the chase and returned to his shop, where he found that nothing had been removed.

In the meantime, an Indian constable, returning home from duty, had had his attention attracted by the noise of the chase, and intercepted one of the fugitives. The latter drew a revolver from his pocket and shot the constable in the left side, the bullet entering the body within the region of the heart. The constable collapsed and the man made off.

The constable was afterwards removed to the Government Civil Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition.

and socks and lay down to await the arrival of the police. When Sergeant Tulloch came, he (defendant) took down the cushion and the Sergeant received him with the salutation—"Here, Cooper, what the — are you up to again?" Witness understood that to refer to some trouble of the same kind that his stepson had been in. The Sergeant demanded the cushion, and he (defendant) went in and brought out the cushion, and told the sergeant that he had sent for him to make a complaint. "He is one of the most excitable men I ever met," continued the defendant, "and he came up to me, caught me by the throat, dragged me out of the porch, and threw me down the stairs into the gutter. He said 'I'm going to take you to the station.' I asked to be allowed to go back for my boots and coat and hat, and he refused, and dragged me off. I never attempted to lay my hands on him; I know better. I was neither drunk nor under the influence of liquor; I was excited only by the treatment I received. I was severely bruised on the right knee and left elbow, and my right wrist was sprained and swollen. My neck, also, was scratched and bruised where the Sergeant caught me first. I admit that I went up to the desk in the charge-room, not knowing that I was expected to stand in any particular place. Here the Sergeant knocked me down, first into one corner, then into another, and took up a very long heavy ruler and, holding it up, said: 'If that's not enough for you, you can have some of this.' Continuing, defendant said the Sergeant afterwards told him he was going to lock him up 'on \$10 bail,' and promised to send along to his house for the money, but failed to do that. Later, when defendant's wife came to bail him out the bail was raised to \$25. He was bailed out at that figure by a Mr. Hill, who had since gone to Shanghai. He asked the Sergeant to let him see the Inspector, but he replied—"I'm the Inspector—get." Then he (defendant) went to the Central Station at Hongkong and reported what had occurred.

The defendant's wife was examined as to bailing the defendant out, and deposed to her husband telling her that \$10 would get him out, but when she came to pay the bail Sergeant Tulloch said it was \$25. Witness also deposed to the bruises and scratches on her husband's arms, leg and neck.

An amah in the employment of the defendant deposed to the Sergeant catching and throwing her master down at the door of the house.

At the close Mr. Melbourne imposed a fine of \$5, and ordered the bail of \$25 to be refunded.

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG SCHOOLS' LEAGUE.

PRESENTATION OF TROPHIES AND MEDALS.

Last evening the trophies and medals won in the Senior and Junior Divisions of the Hongkong Schools' League were presented to the winners by the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., at the Queen's College ground, Causeway Bay.

EXHIBITION MATCH.

Prior to the presentation an exhibition match was played between the champions of the Senior Division and a team representing the rest of the teams in that competition.

Under the direction of Mr. J. Ralston, who officiated as referee, the following teams lined up:—

St. Joseph's:—W. Michael, Chan Fuk Yu, Chan Tung Hoi, Tso Chak Wan, S. A. M. Sopher, Peter Go, Tin Yuk On, J. Silva, R. M. Omar, K. Vabois, F. Lawson.

The Rest:—Wong On (Queen's); Kong Shau Yan (Dioc.); Pun Fan Nam (St. Stephen's); Ko Kin Fan (Queen's); Ng Sha Heung (St. Stephen's) (Captain); Ng Hong Tai (St. Paul's); Wong Pok Hing (Queen's); Chin Kwok Leung (St. Stephen's); Cecil Chua (Ying Wah); Kwok Ping Kwong (St. Paul's); Kor Bu Leuk (Dioc.).

The game was very evenly contested. St. Joseph's at the outset naturally showed better combination than their opponents, and were frequently dangerous. The defence of the "Rest," however, was sound, and not only kept the goal intact, but furnished the front line with opportunities of attack. The forwards gradually settled down to more cohesive action, and near the middle of the first half Kor Bu Leuk, accepting an opening, scored in very creditable fashion. St. Joseph's strove hard throughout the rest of the game to equalise, but, though they attacked with vigour and determination, they failed to pierce the solid defence of their opponents, the game thus resulting in a win for the "Rest" by one goal to nil.

THE PRESENTATION.

The presentation of trophies and medals took place to a reserved enclosure in front of the pavilion and in presence of a large gathering of pupils of the various schools and their friends.

Mr. F. A. Britton, Secretary of the Schools' League, in opening the proceedings, thanked the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, on behalf of the League, for kindly consenting to make the presentations. He went on to explain that St. Joseph's first XI. had been unbeaten in the League, obtaining 15 out of a possible 16 points, the only team to draw with them being St. Stephen's, the runners-up. In the Junior Division St. Joseph's second team obtained 10 out of a possible 20 points, having drawn with Yau mati. The runners-up in this case were Queen's College. St. Joseph's had a well-balanced team and had been fortunate in keeping it intact throughout the season. In congratulating them they should congratulate also their sportsmaster, Brother Alphonsus. (Hear, hear.) He concluded by thanking Queen's College for the use of the ground for the match, Mr. Ralston for refereeing, and the players of the "Rest" team for their services.

Mr. Claud Severn, in handing the Senior Division shield to the captain of St. Joseph's first XI, congratulated him and the other members of the Senior team on having won the League competition. There was a very fine record. (App.) He was sure that Brother Aimar, the Principal of St. Joseph's College, must be very gratified at the result of the season's football. He noticed, however, that there were one or two steady competitors coming on in the competition, and perhaps next season St. Joseph's College would not have it all their own way. There were one or two "dark horses" which might furnish a surprise. He foresaw a very strenuous season, and he thought he must come and see some of the matches. (App.) He afterwards presented medals to the members of the team as follows:—Chak Wan (Captain), Tung Hoi (Vice-Captain), R. M. Omar, Tin Yuk On, S. A. M. Sopher, J. Silva, Chan Pok Yu, William Michael, F. Lawson, R. Vabois, Ting Sun.

In presenting a cup and medals to the members of the second XI, Mr. Severn

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CONTINGENT.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT.

The farewell entertainment to the Hongkong Volunteer Contingent has now been definitely arranged for Saturday next. A Dinner will be held at the Hongkong Hotel at 7.30 p.m., followed by a Variety Entertainment at the Theatre Royal, commencing at 9.30 p.m., by arrangement with the Bandman Opera Company, who have kindly consented to assist in the programme.

As it is impossible to accommodate at the Dinner all those who desire to be hosts, it has been arranged that the choice shall rest with the guests, who have each been asked to name one. These chosen hosts will be notified by letter. The remaining hosts will receive their guests in the Theatre, for which purpose tickets of admission will be sent to them. Seating, accommodation at tables will be arranged in the stalls, and smoking will be permitted. The programme will be announced later. Those who have not already signed the lists circulated and who wish to be hosts are requested to send their names to the Hon. Secretary, Farewell Entertainment, c/o Hongkong Club.

If by any mischance any members of the community who are leaving for the Front have not received their invitation they are asked to communicate with the Hon. Secretary as above.

COMPANY REPORT.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

The accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916, have been closed and (subject to audit) show a net profit of about \$320,000, which, together with the sum of about \$34,000 brought forward from the previous year's accounts, makes a total of about \$354,000. This the General Agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.) and the Consulting Committee recommend should be dealt with as follows:—

To pay a Dividend of \$12 per share (12 per cent.)	\$240,000
To place to Repairs and Renewals account	75,000
To write down Sundry Property account	25,000
To pay a bonus to Staff	15,000
To carry forward to the next accounts about	49,000
	\$304,000

HONGKONG GYMKHANA.
PROGRAMME FOR THE FIRST MEETING.

The first gymkhana is fixed for Saturday, April 21st, and the Provisional Programme is as follows:—

- (1) Half mile for Non-winning sub with allowances for non-placed Ponies and for Jockeys.
- (2) Gymkhana Stakes, one mile.
- (3) B. Class Handicap, Once Round.
- (4) Tent pegging.
- (5) One mile for subs. any season.
- (6) Penalties for Winners. Allowances for Unplaced Ponies and Jockeys.
- (7) Ladies nomination. Bending.
- (8) A Class Handicap, 14 miles.

remarked that they had achieved a "same record" as the first XI, in not losing a single match, although they played ten matches. That was very satisfactory, but their nearest opponents—Queen's College and Yau mati—were both closer than the runners-up in the senior division. The medal winners in this team were:—L. Ying Kwong (Capt.), Peter To (Vice-Captain), Duncan Urquhart, To Kog, Ching, Ong Ching Kay, J. Corominas, R. Sequeira, S. Lomon, G. Millar, B. A. Hyder, E. Souza.

The proceedings terminated with three cheers for the Colonial Secretary.

Below are the completed League tables:—

SENIOR LEAGUE.						
	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pt.	P.
St. Joseph's Col.	8	7	1	0	15	1
St. Stephen's Col.	8	5	2	1	11	2
Queen's College	8	3	2	4	6	3
St. Paul's College	8	3	2	4	6	3
Diocesan School	8	1	0	7	2	5

JUNIOR LEAGUE.						
	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pt.	P.
St. Joseph's Col. II.	10	9	1	0	19	1
Queen's Col. II.	10	8	1	1	17	2
Yau mati	10	8	3	1	15	3
Diocesan II.	10	5	3	2	13	4
St. Stephen's Col. II.	10	4	1	5	9	5
Yau mati	10	3	3	4	9	5
St. Paul's Col. II.	10	3	3	4	9	5
Sauyungpui	10	3	2	5	8	6
Ying Wah	10	2	6	2	8	6
Ellis Kadorie	10	1	1	7	3	10
Angle Indian	10	0	1	9	1	11

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

JUST RECEIVED:

ANGLO-ORIENT
SEAMLESS REVERSIBLE
CARPETS AND RUGS.TWO WRAPING SURFACES INSTEAD OF ONE
in CHARMING COLOURINGS and DESIGNS.

THEY ARE OF

BRITISH MANUFACTURE
BOTH
DURABLE AND INEXPENSIVE.

WE HAVE THEM IN

SQUARES, CORRIDOR, HEARTH,
SOFA AND BEDSIDE RUGS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

DRINK
"BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.
SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.
BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain. Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT— PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd. QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd. of 4 dozen.

Sun Co., Ltd. or \$5.10 per dozen.

Cheong Tai. PINTS—\$26.50 per case

Nam Hing Leong. of 8 dozen.

Ty Sing. or \$3.49 per dozen.

Sang Tai.

Kwan Tye.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in Canton from

Sincere Co., Ltd. Admitted to be the Best

Stocked by Lager Beer brewed.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 348

"SUNDOUR"
AND
"SUNRESISTA"
UNFADEABLE—FABRICS.

BORDERED CASEMENT CLOTHS.
EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.
LACE. NET. MADRAS.

PATTERNS ON APPLICATION.
POWELL'S FURNISHING DEPT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



NOTICE.
TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Labour and Lumber for Admiralty coaling for a period of 12 months certain from the 1st April, 1917.
Forms for tendering can be obtained on application to the Naval Store Officer, H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and Tenders should be lodged in the Commodore's Office not later than Noon on the 16th March, 1917.
A deposit of One Hundred Dollars will be required from persons tendering, and will be returned in the event of non-acceptance of the Tender.
G. L. PLATT,
Naval Store Officer.
H.M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 5th March, 1917. [380]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Managers, 11.30 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, 28th instant, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1916, and the report of the General Managers.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 25th instant, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers
Hongkong, 5th March, 1917. [381]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at Noon, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1916, and the report of the General Managers.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1917. [382]

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CONTINGENT.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), MARCH 10TH.
DINNER AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL, 7.30 P.M.
ENTERTAINMENT, THEATRE ROYAL, 9.30 P.M.

THOSE who wish to be Hosts and have not already signed a list are invited to send their names to the Hon. Secretary, Farewell Entertainment, care of Hongkong Club.
As it will be impossible to accommodate at the Dinner all the Hosts, the selection of them has been left to the Guests, who have each been asked to name one.
The remaining Hosts will receive their Guests in the Theatre.
[383]

NOW READY.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

FOR
CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, INDIA, CHINA, PHILIPPINES, ETC.

1917

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

PRICE:

Large Edition ... \$11.00
Abridged ... 7.00
Orders should be sent at once to the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD.

LOST.

IN Vicinity Carlton Hotel, Small Fawn Coloured FRENCH PUG DOG, Five Months Old, answers name "Biscuit." Reward on returning to MRS. CAPT. HUDSON, Carlton Hotel. [378]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.

ON and after 12th March, 1917, the hours for the Transaction of Business by the HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK will be 10 A.M. to 12 Noon, SATURDAYS included.
For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1917. [370]

NOTICE.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS beg to intimate to Shippers that, in view of the delay of Mails to Europe and the necessity for utilizing three routes, bills and all relative documents sent in for negotiation must be drawn in triplicate instead of in duplicate as heretofore.
[365]

KINGSCLEARE DANCE.

THE DANCE which was to have been held on SATURDAY, March 10th, has been POSTPONED to the following SATURDAY, March 17th.
[377]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Buildings, Chester Road, Victoria, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 10th March, 1917, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 5th March, 1917, until SATURDAY, the 10th March, 1917, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 34th February, 1917. [344]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Chester Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1917, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and declaring a Dividend.
By Order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1917. [374]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March, to SATURDAY, 31st March, 1917, both days inclusive.
The return of Capital of \$2.50 per Share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 15th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.
By Order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1917. [329]

THE HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA STEAM FISHERIES COMPANY, LIMITED.

(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidators, New Government Building, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of March, 1917, at 12.30 p.m. precisely, for the purpose of having the Account of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, laid before such Meeting, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators, and to pass their remuneration and also to pass the following Extraordinary Resolution, viz.:—
"That the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company, and of the Liquidators thereof, be retained by the Liquidators, they undertaking to destroy the same at the expiration of five years from the dissolution of the Company."
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1917. [249]

NOTICE.

A MEETING will be held on MONDAY next, the 12th inst., at 5.15 P.M., in the CITY HALL, to consider the best method of celebrating "ST. GEORGE'S DAY" with a view to raising further funds for BRITISH WAR CHARITIES.
All interested are earnestly invited to attend.
[373]

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING will be held in the Institution Rooms, King's Buildings, on FRIDAY, 16th March, 1917, at 9 P.M.
BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.
[376]

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform the Public and to those whom it may concern that Mr. N. MANUEL ALLAYA has this Day taken over our Business of Storekeepers, &c., including the Goodwill, and will henceforth carry on the said Business under the name, style or Firm name, and our interest and responsibility in the said concern will cease on and after that date.
THE FAMINE TRADING CO.,
Proprietors.
Canton, 1st March, 1917. [371]

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, beg to notify that we have established ourselves in Canton as General Merchants.
HOGG & Co.
[366]

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Claims against the Estate of the late Mr. ALFRED HERBERT HEWITT are requested to forward them to the Undersigned on or before the 10th instant.
JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Executors.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1917. [367]

WANTED.

ENGINEER, Br. Abolisher, for Harbour or Ship. Shop. Apply in own writing with copy refs., stating age and salary required to: W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon. [406]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.

LARGE OFFICE, Centrally Situated in Queen's Road, fully partitioned and fitted with electric light, telephone and sub. exchange.
Apply—
"X. Y. Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[333]

TO LET.

2 NEW HOUSES now Building in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation on 1st February, 1917. For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Voeux Road.
[106]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED and newly painted inside, 3, Stewart Terrace.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Prince's Buildings.
[91]

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.
Apply to—
FERDY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
[102]

TO LET.

GO DOWN, a Duddell Street. Light and airy Office overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
"H."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[160]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 1st Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[69]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[291]

TO LET.

OFFICES at King's and York Buildings, ROYAL CLIFF GARDENS, Conduit Road. HOUSES in Broadwood and Morison Terraces, HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[12]

TO LET.

NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 63, THE PEAK, FURNISHED.
"EILANDONAN", No. 54, THE PEAK (Furnished).
No. 3, GOUGH HILL (No. 102, THE PEAK), Furnished, for 3 or 4 months from 1st June, 1917.
No. 25, SHELLEY STREET.
8-ROOMED HOUSE at Mount Kellett. Furnished for 5 or 6 months.
No. 15, BEACONFIELD ARCADE SHOP.

No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK, KELLETTS CREST, 63, PEAK.
No. 25, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.
No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).
No. 56, THE PEAK, CAMERON VILLAS.
Apply to—
LIVESTAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
[29]

TO LET.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person to the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
[287]



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[287]

VISITORS TO CANTON FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER.

By CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD.
With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.
PRICE \$1.75

On Sale at:—
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INTIMATION

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THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED

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EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 618.

BIRTH.
TUESDAY—On 8th March, 1917, at "Quarndon," No. 15, The Peak, the wife of G. A. TREDALL, a daughter. [379]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 100, Des Voeux Road, C. London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 3TH MARCH, 1917.

THE "APPAM" CASE.

By the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States confirming the British ownership of the West African liner *Appam* an interesting question of international law has been settled in favour of Great Britain. The *Appam*, it will be remembered, was captured near Madeira in February of last year by the German raider *Mosow* and sent, in the charge of a prize crew, to Norfolk, Virginia. When she reached port she was flying the German flag, and the enemy claimed for her the status of a German auxiliary cruiser. As it was impossible for her to put to sea again without almost certain risk of capture, Count Bernstorff argued that under the Prusso-American Treaty of 1823—for which, as it is very much in their favour, his Government shows a touching respect—the ship must be interned as a naval auxiliary until the end of the war and then be handed over to Germany. On behalf of Great Britain Sir Gordon Sprague-Rice applied for the return of the vessel to her owners in accordance with the constant British contention that a belligerent is not entitled to take a prize to a neutral port. This contention Germany supported at the Hague Convention, which the British Ambassador argued, superseded the Prusso-American Treaty of an earlier date. The decision of the Supreme Court is the more gratifying since in the only parallel case which had occurred during the war—that of the British ship *Farr*, which was taken to San Juan with a German prize crew a year previously—Mr. Bryan upheld the German view.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CONTINGENT.

THE announcement will be received with general satisfaction, we are sure, that arrangements are being made to show some mark of appreciation of the patriotism of those who are about to leave the Colony in order to join the British forces in the field. After a farewell dinner, on Saturday night, at the Hongkong Hotel the contingent will be entertained with a variety programme at the Theatre Royal. Congratulations and thanks are due to those who have taken the initiative in this matter. It is to be regretted that so many men have gone from our midst, since the war began, to answer the call of King and country without any public recognition. Though the circumstances surrounding their departures may have precluded the possibility of anything in the nature of the demonstration which is now being organised, at least they might have been presented with some little permanent memento. Now that a number of volunteers have been released simultaneously for active service by the Military Service Commission it would have been a reproach to Hongkong, in our opinion, if they, also, had been allowed to steal away like thieves in the night. There are times when the traditional British reserve may with advantage be broken through, and this is surely one of them. The men who are going home to bear their part in the great struggle are cheerfully relinquishing of their own volition the comfort and security of this Colony for the hardships and perils of the trenches. They are going to fight our battle, and upon us, as a community, will be reflected some of the glory of their achievements. Instead of taking this as a mere matter of course we ought to recognise openly the great obligation under which they are placing us. The least that we can do is to give some expression, feeble though it be, to our admiration of their spirit, to our gratitude for their courageous self-sacrifice, and to our hopes for their safe and speedy return. This is due to ourselves no less than to them. In honouring our local contingent we honour the great army of volunteers which has rallied to the flag from all parts of the earth to defend the Empire and the great cause of right and justice for which it and its Allies stand.

The sum of Y.658,789.51 had been raised in Japan up to February 25th, in aid of the Japanese Mission of Sympathy to the Entente Allies in Europe.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., has been fixed for the 28th inst. The same date has also been chosen for the annual meeting of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

The report of the China and Japan War Savings Association, shows that the China membership of the Association has increased from 120 in September last to 735 in the present month, and that of Japan from 80 in November last to 329 in the present month, whilst the subscriptions have increased from £242.2.10 in September to £23,508.2.7 in the present month.

The Bishop of Victoria will give a Lent Lecture to-day (Friday) to ladies in the Chapel attached to his house at St. Paul's College at 10.45 a.m., the subject being, "Spiritual Vision." On Sunday next he will preach for the Bible Society at St. Stephen's Chinese Church, West Point, at 11 a.m., and at St. John's Cathedral at 6 p.m. on, "What Christ may do for every man—keep him from falling."

The report read at the annual meeting of the members of St. David's Society, Shanghai, showed that during the past year from their small community they were able to collect and send home to Mr. Lloyd George £100 for the purpose of providing a bed in the Welsh Hospital at Netley. The meeting decided to undertake this year to raise £75 for maintaining the bed. Business over, the rest of the evening was devoted to a musical programme in which Welsh items played a prominent part.

There were two outbreaks of fire in the Colony yesterday. The first occurred at 174 Queen's Road, East, occupied as a Japanese piece-goods shop. The fire broke out early on the scene, but before their arrival the fire had been extinguished by the inmates, assisted by the police. Damage to the value of \$2,000 was done. In the other case, which occurred at premises at 269, Des Voeux Road, Central, occupied by the Wing Tak Wo export merchants, damage was done to the value of about \$400.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MEN GOING TO THE FRONT.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]
SIR,—May I beg the hospitality of your columns to invite the men going to the front to, if possible, attend one or other of the numerous places of worship on Sunday next in order to commend to God themselves and the righteous cause where in their King and country send them. Most of us believe that we dare not dispense with the blessing of Almighty God, and that in life or in death it will be given to those who sincerely seek it. I hope, also, that members of the Churches will assemble in large numbers to join their prayers with those of the brave men who jeopardize their lives in order to defeat us and our children against a mighty and unscrupulous foe.
I am, yours etc.,
G. H. VICTORIA.
St. Paul's College,
Hongkong, March 8th, 1917.

BRITISH CO-OPERATION IN WAR TIME.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—One cannot help feeling surprised at the letter of Mr. B. James in your issue to-day; no one could be more unfitted than a "professional" gentleman to opitimize his fellow countrymen in the stores, especially as to closing punctually at five. The "professional" gets more holidays in one year than the storeman in six or probably ten years. Does he, therefore, begrudge him the few hours of daylight that remain after five o'clock? As to the attitude of the shop assistant towards him, that may be his own fault. Perhaps he, as many others, thinks he can treat them the same as he does a Chinese storekeeper. The British storeman wants to be respected as much as a "professional," and can usually prove himself just as much a gentleman.

Mr. James, when he writes of profits, writes of something he knows nothing about. He has taken no consideration of the very high rents, the wages of an European staff (compared with Chinese), the increasing freights and reductions of discounts by some firms—and he has over-estimated by 20 per cent the charge per shilling made by most of the British stores. Perhaps he has the long credit given by the Chinese as an inducement to deal with them.

If anyone has a complaint against the European Stores let it come from someone who has a real cause and not from one who "never thinks or goes to a British shop except as a last resource."—Yours faithfully,
EIGHT TO FIVE NOT TEN TO FOUR.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—It does not take a person with more than the average amount of brains to answer B. James' question which, he says, has been passing through his mind for some time, viz., "Why is it that Chinese shops get as much custom in this Colony?"

In the first place there are no European salaries to pay in a Chinese shop; their rent is much less than that of European stores, and in most cases the employees live on the premises (about ten in a room). If B. James has any intelligence at all he must know this, especially if he has lived in Hongkong any length of time, and he ought to know that a European cannot be expected to work under the same conditions as an Asiatic.

B. James also states that the Chinese do not close at 5 o'clock; this is quite true. The reason the majority of British stores close at 5 o'clock is because the assistants and typists have their military or police duties to perform, immediately after business. Most of the reasonably-minded residents in Hongkong know this by now and do their shopping before 5 o'clock. If B. James is a man and were doing his bit of drill he would not have so much time to go gadding about the streets after five o'clock.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your valuable space—Yours faithfully,

COUNTERJUMPER.
[We have been asked to state that our correspondent, Mr. B. James, is not the gentleman of that name who is on the staff of Queen's College.—Ed. H. D. P.]

A NEW SCHEME FOR SWELLING WAR FUNDS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Judging by your Correspondence columns, the "Hot Air" season is now in full swing. It is about time the writers of anonymous letters paid for the privilege of ventilating their views, and why not turn this to account?

Let "Roderick Random" summon a meeting of the local Editors and, between them, let them fix a scale of charges for anonymous writers to pay before their views reach the light of day through the local Press, the charges so collected to be handed to War Charities. Personally, I am handicapped as the scale has not yet been fixed, but to give the idea a start I estimate this effort of mine to be worth a fine of 10 chips, herewith enclosed, and remain yours,
ANONYMOUS.

[We congratulate our correspondent on practising what he preaches, and have much pleasure in forwarding the \$10, which he encloses, to the War Charities Committee.—Ed. H. D. P.]
Hongkong, March 8th, 1917.

THE WAR.

GERMAN FORCES ON WESTERN FRONT: WHAT THE BRITISH HAVE TO FACE. WEEK'S SAILINGS AND SINKINGS.

NATIONAL SERVICE VOLUNTEERS.

THE HUN INTRIGUE IN MEXICO: GERMANY PERTURBED.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH BRUTER'S AGENCY.)

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

AERIAL AND ARTILLERY WORK.

LONDON, March 7th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The situation is unchanged.

We silenced batteries that were shelling Ypres, and bombarded trenches to the west of Messines.

There has been much successful aerial reconnaissance and photography, and artillery work.

WHAT THE BRITISH ARE FACING.

DOUBLE THE NUMBER OF DIVISIONS.

LONDON, March 8th.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters states that the British are now confronted by double the number of German divisions compared with a year ago, including what remains of the flower of the German Army.

EARLIER CABLES.

MUCH ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY LOSSES.

PARIS, March 7th.

A communiqué says:—We were successful in a coup de main at Quenneviers, between the Oise and the Aisne, and brought back prisoners.

We blew up a mine in the region of Four de Paris, in Argonne, and occupied the crater.

The enemy attempted a coup de main north-east of Flirey, at Bois Boucous, north of St. Mihiel, and in the direction of Ammertzwiller. Our barrage of fire stopped him dead and inflicted losses.

Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

SOME GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, March 7th.

A German official wireless states:—We repulsed French attacks on our new positions in Charleroi wood.

We shot down fifteen aeroplanes.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH BRUTER'S AGENCY.)

SHIPPING AND SINKINGS REPORT.

THE WEEK'S RECORD.

LONDON, March 7th.

The Press Bureau reports:—The arrivals of vessels during the week in the United Kingdom numbered 2,523; sailings, 2,477. The vessels sunk of 1,600 tons and upwards numbered 14; under 1,600 tons, 9. Vessels unsuccessfully attacked numbered 12; fishing boats sunk, 3.

EARLIER CABLES.

ITALY TO DEAL WITH SUBMARINISM.

ROME, March 7th.

A new Anti-Submarine Department, under an Admiral, has been created.

Its functions include the arming of merchantmen and the rewarding of those sinking or disabling submarines.

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH BRUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

FIGHTING THE FLEEING ENEMY.

LONDON, March 7th.

A Russian communiqué says:—We took possession of Asadabad summit and, pursued the Turks, who were retiring in the direction of Kangaver.

We are fighting the fleeing enemy near Senne in the direction of Bidjar, and continuing the pursuit in the direction of Dovlatabad.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH BRUTER'S AGENCY.)

IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LARGE CAPTURES.

LONDON, March 7th.

A Mesopotamia official message says:—Cavalry engaged Turkish rearwards on March 5th at Laji, near Ctesiphon. Enemy booty is strewn over eighty miles of country, and it is impossible to give accurate figures of the captures. Thirty-eight guns up to the present have been salvaged from the river.

A TREMENDOUS TASK AHEAD.

WHAT THE ALLIES HAVE TO FACE.

PARIS, March 7th.

A Deputy from Chappé de Laine, who was sent on a mission to Salonica by the Foreign Affairs Committee, states that if General Sarrail had had two more divisions when Monastir fell, he would have gone to Uskub, liberating half of Serbia and threatening the high road to Constantinople. However, a gigantic work had been accomplished, and the army was now reinforced. He urges that the blockade of the Otranto Channel should be completed, and the road from Sainti Quaranta to Monastir should be finished, thus enabling troops and material to be brought up more quickly. He concludes: "A tremendous task confronts the Eastern Army."

LOSING HEART.

TURKS ABANDONING STRONG POSITIONS.

LONDON, March 7th.

An Egyptian official message says:—The Turks have abandoned strong positions at Sheikhnup, to the west of Shellal, upon which they had spent two months constructing defences. Yesterday our aeroplanes dropped a ton of high explosives on troops and railways.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH BRUTER'S AGENCY.)

SITUATION IN GREECE.

STATEMENT BY MR. BALFOUR.

LONDON, March 7th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that the evacuation of troops and artillery from the North of Greece was proceeding satisfactorily, but certain demands were still unfulfilled. About 6,000 regulars and 3,000 gendarmes were still north of Peloponnese. The Greek Government has released the Venizelists and has promised to abandon proceedings against them.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH BRUTER'S AGENCY.)

ENEMY LINES PENETRATED.

LONDON, March 7th.

An Italian official wireless message states:—We repulsed, with heavy losses, a night attack at Costa Bella, and penetrated lines at Moscinagh, on the Asiago plateau.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH BRUTER'S AGENCY.)

TRADES OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE.

NATIONAL SERVICE VOLUNTEERS TO BE UTILIZED.

LONDON, March 7th.

The Press Bureau reports that Mr. Neville Chamberlain has issued a list of trades of primary importance in which National Service Volunteers will be utilized. The list includes mining, metal, shipbuilding, agriculture, transport, engineering, aircraft, textile, chemical, leather, food, (home) miscellaneous metal, and other trades.

THE INTRIGUE IN MEXICO. HEART-SEARCHING IN GERMANY.

LONDON, March 8th.

The revelation of the German overtures to Mexico has occasioned considerable heart-searching in Germany. In answer to numerous questions on the matter in the Reichstag Dr. Zimmermann said the despatch was sent in secret code, and he was unaware how the Americans obtained and deciphered it. It was a misfortune that they did, but he was not sorry that the overtures had become known to Japan through publication in America.

INDIAN COTTON.

THE QUESTION OF CULTIVATION.

LONDON, March 8th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain stated that the whole question of the improvement of cotton cultivation in India was being considered.

SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, March 8th.

Silver is quoted at 3-16ths less. Enquiry quiet.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE ATTEMPT ON MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, March 7th.

At the Old Bailey, in the Lloyd George conspiracy trial, Mrs. Wheelton (one of the accused) gave evidence to the effect that a Secret Service agent, named Gordon, told her that he was a conscientious objector and had been helping those who were interned to escape. This naturally interested her, owing to her sympathies with conscientious objectors. She bargained with Gordon that she would get him to poison and to kill the dogs in the internment camps, to enable his friends to escape, if he would help her son and two other youths to flee the country to avoid conscription.

AMERICA AND AUSTRIA. RELATIONS ALMOST SEVERED.

LONDON, March 7th.

The New York papers comment emphatically on the Austrian Note. The Times says that the reasoning therein surpasses in hardihood the most daring exploits of the German mind during the whole of the war.

The Herald says that Austria was given the opportunity to choose between Prussianism and decency; therefore relations must be immediately broken off.

THE IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

LONDON, March 7th.

In the House of Commons, Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke, asked whether the Government intended to hold a series of War Cabinet meetings in the near future, replied that until the delegates arrived he could not answer that point.

PROMOTION FOR GENERAL MAUDE.

LONDON, March 7th.

Major General Frederick Stanley Maude has been promoted Lieutenant General, for distinguished service in Mesopotamia.

THE IRON HAND.

POPULATION THROWN INTO UNEMPLOYMENT.

AMSTERDAM, March 7th.

The Telegram says the Germans have ordered a complete stoppage of Belgian industries, thus practically throwing into unemployment the whole population, alleging inadequacy of coal and transport.

Store houses at Hasselt, containing 30,000 kilograms of coffee, besides other foodstuffs belonging to the Belgo-American Relief Committee, have been destroyed by fire.

UNSETTLED IRELAND.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR'S APPEAL.

LONDON, March 7th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. T. P. O'Connor moved, that, with a view to strengthening the hands of the Allies in achieving the recognition of equal rights of small nations, and the principle of nationality against the opposite German principles of militarism and Government without the consent of the governed, it is essential to immediately confer on Ireland the free institutions which have long been promised her. He appealed to the House to make a united and genuine effort to settle the Irish question.

HOME RULE FAVOURED BY AUSTRALIAN SENATE.

LONDON, March 7th.

According to a message from Melbourne, the Senate has passed a resolution by 28 votes to two in favour of Home Rule for Ireland.

SHANGHAI MAN'S EXPERIENCES IN EAST AFRICA.

DELIGHTS OF BUSH FIGHTING.

The following extracts are from a letter dated November 25, written by Mr. S. Rayner, 35th Royal Fusiliers, formerly of the Public School for Chinese, at present serving in British East Africa:—

"But times are easier than they were. The days of trekking on any scale, I think, are past. So I hope are short rations. For weeks it was a case of tramping after an elusive enemy who left practically nothing behind him. As our lines of communication grew longer, so rations grew less and less. What they ultimately divided to, I don't know, but on the day I was sent back, three small 20 lb. brown beans (rejected by the natives as being productive of pains in the stomach) and a spoonful of tea was the allowance per man per day."

"Where we are, I am not allowed to state exactly, but we are south of the Central Railway—the line running from Dar-es-Salaam to Lake Tanganyika—miles from anywhere. We are at a much lower altitude than when in British East Africa and find the weather more than comfortable and warm."

PAGS AND PARTISANS.

"Yet this is a blessing in some ways. Few people, it is said, have not been patched or stitched out of recognition, and some possess none at all! I'm afraid you can hardly imagine a man mounting guard without pants. Yet one did so the other evening—simply in shirt, socks, boots and equipment, and no comment from the orderly officer."

"No longer does raiment mark the social position of a man—that is shown by the nature of his 'cigarette' papers. Occasionally packages of old papers find their way along, and after being passed around and round find a variety of uses, one of which is as a substitute for cigarette paper. For tobacco we smoke the hot, burning native tobacco boiled with jam, and then dried in the sun—a mixture preferable to tea leaves. The last man who smoked a real cigarette bought a 10 packet for a rupee! Pipes are at a premium—any old bit of wood with a hole in it will sell for five shillings. But as I said, things are gradually improving and the usual tobacco ration has just been added on to us to the dismay of the amateur manufacturers."

"What is civilization? Rate and vermin are worse enemies to us than the Hun. Even though we are near a river it's impossible to get rid of these pests. We see and hear plenty of big game, but it doesn't worry us. We seriously discussed a few nights ago 'What is Civilization?' Many of our men are from East London, and the general verdict was that it was some place intimately connected with beer and smoking. Remember me to those I know in Shanghai."—N.C. Daily News.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO.")

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

SHANGHAI, March 8th.

The Premier, Tan Chi Sui, and the Vice-President visited President Li on Wednesday morning to explain previous misunderstanding of each other.

The visit lasted from nine o'clock in the morning till four o'clock in the afternoon, when the Premier returned to his residence.

THE DIPLOMATIC QUESTION. TO BE RE-CONSIDERED BY THE CABINET.

SHANGHAI, March 8th.

At today's Cabinet meeting the diplomatic question will be re-considered.

LIANG CHI CHAO WANTED AT PEKING.

SHANGHAI, March 8th.

The Premier, Tan Chi Sui, has sent a messenger to Tientsin to ask Liang Chi Chao to come up to Peking.

IN PARLIAMENT THIS WEEK.

SHANGHAI, March 8th.

The diplomatic question will be submitted to Parliament this week.

THE ENVOY TO JAPAN.

DATE OF DEPARTURE.

SHANGHAI, March 8th.

Mr. Wang Tah Sch, the Envoy who is to present the decoration to the Emperor of Japan, will leave Peking on the 11th instant.

CONSTITUTION CONFERENCE.

THE SENATE SYSTEM.

SHANGHAI, March 8th.

Yesterday's meeting of the Constitution Conference, which was devoted to discussing the Senate system in the Legislature, was without result.

PORTIA'S LOST CASE.

ONLY THIRTY BARRISTERS IN HER FAVOUR.

The general meeting of the Bar on January 16th defeated by an overwhelming majority the proposal that the Bar Council should consider and report on the advisability of briefs for women. Four speeches were made, and only one of these was against the proposal. The bulk of the barristers present had made their minds up beforehand, and followed the advice of the magistrate who said: "Give your decision, but never give your reasons."

It was an imposing meeting, says the Daily Express. The splendid hall of the Inner Temple was filled with 200 or more of the leading lights of the profession. The chair was occupied by the Attorney-General, Sir F. E. Smith, K.C., M.P. Sir Frederick Smith, alluding briefly to the question in his opening speech, recalled the fact that 1,300 members of the Bar are in the fighting forces, and that 123 have died on service. He asked quietly whether, at a moment when 1,300 members of the profession were away, they could with propriety refer the matter to the Bar Council, which was without the views of the absent members.

Mr. Holford Knight then moved his resolution to refer the question to the Bar Council, saying that he had some reason to believe that many of the 1,300 absent members would support him if they were not away. He asked that the question should be considered in the new light cast on it by the work of women during the war.

The one speech against the proposal was made by Mr. J. H. Menzies, who enlisted in the Army at the beginning of the war, and was invalided out after a year's service with the rank of captain in the Scottish Rifles. He spoke "as one of the 1,300," and eloquently urged that to consider the admission of women to the Bar while so many of the young men were away fighting would be an injustice to the absent men.

Mr. Menzies kept his most crushing argument for the finish. In accents of dread, he reminded the K.C.s and other potential judges that if women were admitted to the Bar they would have to be admitted to the Bench as well.

Mr. Hubert Sweeney, who advocated the women's cause, spoke of the "right of women to live," and suggested that "wherever a man has a means of livelihood a woman should have it." There was laughter at this, and he retorted: "Let me tell you that the movement is beyond all your ridicule!" About thirty hands went up in favour when the resolution was put. All the others were against.

THE BANDMAN COMPANY AND MAN POWER.

AN ACTOR'S DEATH.

An Ipoh telegram to Kuala Lumpur on February 11th stated:

A body of a European found on the railway line at Johore Bahru last night is presumably that of Mr. J. Harper, a member of the Bandman Opera Company, who was found to be missing from the train at daylight.

It appears that Mr. Harper, who was exempted from military service on account of wounds received in the Boer War, was mentally affected by recent criticisms in Singapore regarding the Bandman Company and man power.

BALLOON TRIP BY NIGHT. EXCITING FINISH OF VOYAGE TO WELSH COAST.

(BY "AN AIR PILOT.")

(The adventures recorded in the article occurred to a party of aeronauts, who left—just after dark, and travelling all night, says the Evening Standard, landed in the manner described on the Welsh coast near Rhyll.)

Imagine a great, bare meadow land, lonely, wind-swept and dark, with inky blackness, out of which there plunges an occasional hurrying figure that misses one by inches and passes on with a muttered oath. In the background, tall and sinister, two large gasometers. In the centre of the field a wide tarpaulin, laid along the ground, and edged by a circle of sandbags, from the midst of which there rises a great, round shape like a mammoth tomato.

It is the balloon not yet fully inflated, fed by two curling rubber tubes that disappear in the direction of the gasworks. We are waiting, waiting patiently, until she fills. Blackened, distorted shapes that stand round in eerie circle, and at the sudden, gruff command of a hoarse voice that begins over and anon out of the void of blackness seize each a heavy sandbag, and slowly and clumsily lower it, mesh by mesh in the netting that covers the balloon.

"Off!" At last she is filled, the ear is attached below, as rapidly and securely as the faint and flickering light of a stable lamp will allow. The crew tumble in and on top of one another. She is let up only to be pulled down again with a nerve-racking bump. The gruff voice decides that she is now ready to get off, there is a slight slackening of ropes, an almost imperceptible lift, the figures on the ground recede rapidly, grotesque shadows in the darkness, and the lights begin to disappear one by one.

We rise to a ticklish situation; there are tall trees, factory chimneys, protruding roofs, all waiting calmly and invisibly in the night, to be crushed into and collided with. But all these obstacles we may miss if we have only sufficient preparatory lift. We are all silent and cowed, trying to make out each other's faces. There is a sudden tearing sound, the craft lurches like a drunken man, and we are thrown, struggling, breathless, into a corner. But the suspense is only momentary, by a miracle of grace she frees herself from the branches of a tree and soars rapidly heavenwards.

THE ETERNAL TOPIC.

The conversation is turned by passenger and heated discussion between two younger members of the party as to the merits and demerits of their respective musical comedy idols (female). The argument grows in intensity. But we have neglected to watch the altimeter. Out of the inky darkness there rushes a volcano of spark and flame. It is a railway train speeding on through the night. Sheepishly we discover that we are only 800ft., and wonder, unpleasantly, what might have been.

On and on through the night. Now we are getting tired; there are suggestions that we should land, but they are overruled. Coming down again to 800ft. we catch sight of a wide, glimmering sheet of water. Maps are seized in hasty impulse, to guess our whereabouts. The argument grows heated, for similar stretches of water there are alike in Essex, Kent, Surrey, Middlesex, and Berkshire, in fact, all the Home Counties included, for the matter of that, the islands, and likewise in every country in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

The argument abates, our eyes grow weary and more weary. It seems a lifetime since we last saw the pleasant and undulating lines of the earth. One or two heads are already nodding, when there is a sudden shout of the "down." Instantly all are wide awake. There, sure enough, are the first few streaks of grey, creeping slowly across the eastern sky; without even that it would be an oblong matter by reason of the intense cold which in the air always precedes the hour of daybreak, and freezes up to the bone.

Inadequately expressed would it be to say that dawn in the air is a beautiful vision. We say nothing, but look and marvel. A world would be out of place in this sacred and awesome stillness. Suddenly we are aroused by a cry more much more alarming than the last. DOWN WITH A BUMP!

The sea. We are almost on top of it, in shimmering level surface it stretches on into obscurity. We are lost, we cannot avoid it, yet less can we land thereon. One of the crew loses his head. He snatches the thin red tape that hangs down from the envelope. There is a tearing, rending sound. He has ripped the balloon in two thousand feet. From prayers and curses, intermingled, down she sinks, with a great, hoarse, rent in her side, down and down, faster and faster. Over go the bags of ballast one after another. Now all has been dropped she slackens speed, but only momentarily. Down she goes again. The upward current of air whistles unpleasantly through the rigging. In a last feverish effort boots are unlaced, and hurled overboard, together with coats and every portable object to hand.

Too late! We hit the edge of a cliff, bounce back several feet into the air, then sink down again on to the beach below. Another crash! Again we are bundled and bounced about in the confined space of the car. The sand gets in our ears and eyes and mouths. The balloon lies along the sand, a wee-begotten shape as flat as a pancake. When we eventually sort ourselves out we find, luckily, that there is but one casualty, a broken wrist, sustained by the foolish idiot that ripped. Just retribution!

And to end the adventure a stolid British policeman, ponderous, official looking, note-book in hand, approaches, demands our names and addresses, and asks if we are of British nationality.

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AN ANGLO-AMERICAN
ENTENTE.THE BOND OF THE MOTHER
TONGUE.

[BY J. D. WHELFLEY.]

The year 1914 marked the beginning of a new era in world politics. In that year the nations formed themselves into groups the characters of which are utterly at variance with the pre-war predictions of the ablest and most far-seeing statesmen and diplomats. With the formation of these groups came to an end the time when any one nation could exist for long in political or economic isolation. The United States was apparently the only great Power left out of these international arrangements of 1914. Two years have gone by since then, and with the passage of time, the progress of war and the many international happenings of these "crowded" years a deep conviction has come to thoughtful Americans that the day of their national isolation is nearing its end.

It will not be for reasons of self-protection or material profit that America will join forces with other countries in the near future, except for the natural belief that what may benefit the whole world will also benefit each part thereof. The United States is practically a self-contained country, as has been strikingly demonstrated in this war, and the one hundred million people living therein are by reason of natural and artificial defences and resources better able to take care of themselves without assistance than any other nation. With a vast and effective population, an almost incredible accumulation of wealth, tremendous natural resources and an inventive and enterprising national spirit, it is impossible, however, that America should not some day in the near future play a part in international affairs more nearly commensurate with the power that has been given into the hands of her people, than is the case at the moment.

AMERICA AND "FOREIGN ENTANGLEMENTS." America will not be able to play this part alone, for no single nation, no matter how strong it is, will be able to do this in the future. There is no possibility even of America becoming a "balance of power" for the international scales are now too tremendous in their sweep to allow of a single nation performing this important function. America must align herself with others to fill out the measure of her own destiny. The words of the first President, Washington, still linger in the ears of this countrymen. He warned them against "foreign entanglements." The present state of the world was not within the range of Washington's vision, however wide that may have been. He had no intimation as to how small the world was to become in the jostling of nations.

For well or for woe America will soon take the path that leads to "foreign entanglements" and it has even now come to that point when under one pretext or another international agreements are seriously discussed. President Wilson has said that while America may keep out of the war, she will not be able to keep out of the next, and acting upon this suggestion, it has been arranged that within three years America will only be excused by Great Britain as a naval Power, and will even become the greatest of Great Britain does not maintain her naval strength in the future as it exists to-day. In brief, it is now plainly intimated that America will soon be looking for a partner or for partners with whom she may hope to influence the world's affairs to the best interests of all concerned.

It has never been seriously suggested that America would consider an alliance with any country other than Great Britain. There are the strongest possible reasons why a close alliance with any other country would be impossible, unless it were that, by allying herself with Britain, America was drawn into a group of which England was the sponsor and over which British purpose and ideals exercised control.

No two nations speaking the same language are fighting against each other in this war. It is also true that there can never be a perfect alliance between any two nations which do not speak the same tongue. There can be strong economic and military alliances between countries; these alliances being arranged by the respective Governments, the benefits fully appreciated by the peoples, and a mutual understanding existing between those individuals who are able to communicate with each other. A perfect alliance between two nations, if such a thing is possible, means that the people of each nation are able to visualize the habits of thought of the other, this not applying to the few who are particularly well informed, but to all, farmers, workmen and business men, as well as scholars, diplomats or social cosmopolites.

BINDING POWER OF A MUTUAL TONGUE. Between America and England, therefore, exists a bond-like that between no other two great countries in the world, with the exception of Germany and Austria, and the closeness of the alliance between these two countries is tribute to the binding power of a mutual tongue. This point of sympathetic contact acts in every way to bring about a good understanding. The citizens of one country travelling in the other have the advantage of free social intercourse, and the literature of one nation becomes a supplement to the literature of the other. The newspapers of each country can be read in both, the schools of each are open to the students of both, and all technical, classical, scientific and literary labour is a matter of common advantage or enjoyment to two peoples who speak one language. The advantages of an alliance between two nations of a single tongue are obvious, for a vast majority of the people of any nation speak only their native language, and it is almost as difficult for one nation to sympathetically comprehend the character of another

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MR. BONAR LAW'S REPLY
TO PRESIDENT WILSON."WHAT HE IS LONGING FOR WE
ARE FIGHTING FOR."

Speaking at a War Loan meeting at Bristol Mr. Bonar Law made reference to President Wilson's speech on the peace question. He said: "President Wilson's aim is to have peace now, and security for peace in the future. That is our aim also (hear, hear)—and it is our only aim. He hopes to secure that by means of a League of Peace among the nations, and to do President Wilson justice he not only put this forward as an aspiration, but he tried to get the American Senate to do something that would make it possible. It would not be right to look upon the question as altogether Utopian. You know that only quite recently, among us to our own time, duelling was common, and now the idea that private quarrels should be settled by the sword has become unthinkable."

"LIFE OR DEATH NOW." "I think it is not impossible—I hope it may prove possible—that the time may come when the nations of the world will look upon what Cromwell described as his great work as their work too—that of being a constant to preserve peace in the parish. That is not impossible, but this for us is not an abstract question for the future. It is a question of life or death now. When we consider whether the aims which he and we have in common can be secured by his methods, we cannot forget the past. For generations humane men, men of good will among the nations, have striven by Hague Conventions, by Peace Conferences, by every means, to make war impossible, and at all events, if not to make it impossible, at any rate to mitigate its horrors. But if war broke out, how are those barriers to be maintained?"

"At the very outbreak of war Germany swept aside every one of those barriers. At this very moment she is driving the populace of conquered territories into slavery, and worse than that in some cases. She is making subjects of our Allies and is using them as cannon-fodder. All this has happened, and no neutral countries have been able to stop it, and more than that, no neutral countries have made any protest against it, at least an effective protest. It is for us a question of life or death. We must have stronger guarantees for the future peace of the world."

"What President Wilson is longing for we are fighting for—(prolonged cheer)—war sons and brothers are dying for, and we mean to secure it. The hearts of the people of this country are longing for peace, a peace which will bring back in safety those who are dear to us, but a peace which will mean that those who will never come back shall not have laid down their lives in vain."

When the masses of the people are inarticulate one to the other as it would be for two individuals to form an intelligent friendship were their communications confined to the making of gestures. The real and lasting alliances of the future will be between peoples, and not between Governments only.

Britain is the only country in which the people speak the same language as is spoken in America, and this in itself, so far as America is concerned, eliminates all other countries from the running. It may seem that too great stress is laid upon this point, but this is not so for many reasons, most of which are peculiar to America. The Government of that country is denied the privilege of secret diplomacy. No treaty can be made every word of which and every shade of meaning that might be put into those words are not known to every citizen and fully discussed in public before it is allowed to go into effect. The late John Hay, when the American Secretary of State, negotiated nearly thirty treaties which were rejected by Congress. To propose an offensive and defensive alliance with a country whose people spoke a language other than that employed in America would be a waste of time.

As the immigration that has come to America in the last one hundred years has not been able to dislodge Anglo-Saxon predominance in the affairs of Government, law, literature and religion in the United States. Only one President has been of other than British origin, and he was of Dutch extraction, being no less a personage than Theodore Roosevelt, now an ardent advocate of the cause of the Allies. The Germans are absolutely logical in extending their hatred of the English to cover the native American, for the latter lives his life under a legal system brought from England and is inspired by the same ideas and ideals of right and wrong in national and individual conduct as are those who claim England as their home. Before the war over three hundred thousand Americans crossed the Atlantic each spring and returned in the autumn. With the great majority the first foreign pilgrimage was made to England, and even thereafter, when they sought variety in other lands, they generally visited in England for a time on each outward or homeward journey. England has always been looked upon by travelling Americans as a welcome retreat from the eccentricities of foreign tongues. It is considered, so to speak, as being not far from home.

The attitude of the average Englishman towards Americans was unwittingly expressed by a country constable who, in the early days of the war, was going about putting up notices informing aliens that they must register with the police. On his round he met an American, and in the course of the ensuing conversation quite casually mentioned the purpose of his journey. The American became interested at once, and read one of the notices. "Why," he said, "that means I must go and register." The constable looked at him in astonishment. "That's for aliens," he said. "Yes," said the American, "but I am an alien." The constable looked very thoughtful for a moment, and then said slowly and with an intonation of doubt, "Well, I suppose an American is an alien, but I never thought of it that way before."—Daily Chronicle.

THE TRADE UNION OUTLOOK.

RULES IN ABEYANCE.

[BY A CORRESPONDENT TO "THE TIMES"]

In the increasing stress of international competition, much will depend for this country on the rapidity and the smoothness with which our industries can resume their normal work. If the resumption is hampered by ill-feeling and suspicion between employers and workmen still more, if it is delayed by industrial war—the loss to the community will be incalculable. A grave peril hangs over the nation on the coming of peace. Second only in urgency to the problem of demobilization is the problem of the restoration of what are called trade union conditions. Unless this most difficult position is candidly faced in all its aspects, by the trade unions as well as by employers, and above all by the Government, before the war has come to an end and unless a solution is timely found which all parties will accept, and which will not be prejudicial to the nation's industrial development, there is serious danger, throughout the whole of the engineering and some other trades, of calamitous industrial strife.

RULES AND CUSTOMS SUSPENDED. The outbreak of war found the British engineering and, indeed, most other manufacturing industries carried on under a complicated network of usages and regulations, differing from district to district, and often from establishment to establishment. These customs and rules had been built up during several generations with the more or less explicit acquiescence of the employers. They were sometimes embodied in written codes or agreements, drawn up and signed by Trade Unions and Employers' Associations, or by particular employers for the conduct of their own establishments. Sometimes they were recited in trade union books of rules, known to the employers, or in local working rules to which the employers of the district had agreed. Very often, however, many of the usages and customs were not embodied in any written document, and existed independently of any trade union; arising, in fact, among workmen who were non-unionist quite as much as among trade unionist, and representing, in an effective way, the spontaneous public opinion of the workshop.

This network of rules and agreements, usages, and customs was more extensive than is usually realized. It covered different points in different trades, and often in different districts of the same trade. Taking the network as a whole, and at its widest, it embraced not only the standard rates of wages, and the length of the normal working day, together with the arrangements for overtime, night-work, Sunday duty, meal-times, and holidays, but also the exact classes of operatives (apprenticed or skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled, labourers or women) to be engaged or not to be engaged for various kinds of work, upon particular processes, or with different types of machine; whether non-unionists should be employed at all; what processes should be employed for particular tasks; what machines should be used for particular jobs; how the machines should be placed in relation to each other, and the speed at which they should be worked; whether one operative should complete a whole job, or attend only to one machine, or form part of a team of specialized operatives each doing a different process; what wages, if any, should be paid in the intervals between jobs, or whilst waiting for material, and what notice of termination of engagement should be given; whether boys or girls or young persons should be employed at all, or in what processes or with what machines, or in what proportion to the adult workmen; whether the remuneration should be by time or by the piece, and under what conditions; at what rates and with what allowances; and perhaps where it prevailed most severely criticized of all, but by no means universally existing, was the amount of output by each operative should be considered a fair day's work, not to be considerably exceeded under penalty of the serious displeasure of the workshop.

REASONABLE ARRANGEMENT. To their own particular network of rules and customs each set of workmen attached enormous importance so great that employers had often found it desirable to acquiesce in or even explicitly to agree to its continuance in order to arrive at any agreement as to rates of wages. Nor was the workmen's attachment to their customary usages and rules entirely unreasonable; for, as the political economists would now say, without some economic justification. These conditions as the workmen held, formed an essential part of their individual contracts of service. What the employer paid for was their labour exercised under these conditions. Invidious as some of them might appear to persons without the wage-earner's knowledge, they had been found by experience, so it seemed to the men, to be indispensable safeguards of the customary rate of wages—necessary defences against a progressive degradation of their standard of life.

Nor was the existence of such a network of usages altogether detrimental or distasteful to the employer doing a steady-going business in quiet times. It may be that it prevented the greatest possible output. Some managers might say that it was a rule or custom, or chief against this or that restriction on their autonomy. The capitalist eager to Americanize his workshop might deplore the restrictions thus placed on production as uneconomic. But the typical English employer found that he was not doing so badly. He knew what to expect from his factory. Observation of the usages made for smooth running. Just as the weight of the atmosphere is not felt as a pressure, the long-continued customs of establishment that sought no change sometimes failed even to reach the employer's consciousness. He was often unaware of their existence.

Suddenly came the war, and the need for an enormous increase of production not only of shells but of all that war consumes; the insistence by the War Office and the Admiralty on the immediate supply of things which had not hitherto been made; the plain need of using every kind of factory, whatever may have been its previous product, in the new and gigantic task; and, at the same time, the absorption into the Army of many thousands of the men who had hitherto done the work of the kind now required.

WAR CHANGES. To meet the need all sorts of changes had to be made. Factories had to be extended or adapted, new and additional machinery had to be introduced, processes had to be changed, the relation of the operative to the machine had often to be revolutionized, a great development of standardized or repetition work replaced the series of slightly differing tasks to which the skilled mechanic had hitherto been set; and, as the demand grew, fresh classes of operatives had to be sought in, non-unionists, unapprenticed men, semi-skilled men, labourers, boys, even women and girls. The network of agreements and usages, rules and customs stood everywhere in the way of these industrial transformations. What might be objectionable or even mutually serviceable in peace was obviously not suitable for the exigencies of war. It was a time for mere revision, or for any nicely calculated less or more. The trade unions—which were the only bodies with whom negotiations could be carried on, although the tens of thousands of non-unionists were equally concerned—were accordingly asked by the Government, in conjunction with the Engineering Employers' Federation, to consent, for the duration of the war, to one blow to give up not this or that trade union rule or custom, but the whole network wherever an employer thought that it was in any way interfering with the utmost possible production.

What the Engineering Employers' Federation were specially concerned about, as frankly explained in their proposals of November, 1914, was to get complete freedom for each employer to "dilute" labour by setting one or two skilled mechanics to help and direct a score of less skilled workers; to break up the jobs so as to bring them within the capacity of semi-skilled workers; to introduce automatic machinery and engage non-unionists and unapprenticed men, labourers, and women; to work, if need be, an unlimited number of hours seven days a week, without regard for Factory Acts or holidays; to substitute for the standard time rates whatever piecework or bonus systems they found convenient; and, above all, so to speed up the machinery and abrogate all customary limitations on individual output as to get the very maximum of production.

LABOUR'S SACRIFICE. Upon the strong appeal made by the Government the trade unions, without exception, agreed to do what the national interest required. It was not a matter of bargain with this or that union only, with which special terms as to waiving the exact restoration of the conditions might conceivably now be arranged. Practically the whole world of Labour was concerned. The terms offered by the Government were accepted, on behalf of Labour as a whole, by the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress and the Management Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, by the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and half a dozen other engineering unions, by the Shipyard Trades Agreement Committee and the main shipbuilding unions, by the National Union of Railwaymen and the Transport Workers' Federation, by the General Union of Textile Workers and the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, by the Furnishing Trades Association and the half a dozen principal wood-working unions, by the British Steel Smelters and other metal unions, and by the three principal unions representing over a quarter of a million labourers and nondescript workers. All these organizations, placed on one side, said a grateful Minister of Munitions 18 months later.

"The whole armour of trade union regulations upon which they had hitherto relied. For the weapons slowly forged during long years of struggle, directly or indirectly, might have tended to reduce the output during the war. The Government asked Labour to put all these on one side. It was a great deal to ask. I doubt if any community has ever been asked for greater sacrifices, but with a loyalty and statesmanship which cannot be over-estimated the request was readily granted. The trade unions required, and they were right to require, a scrupulous record and recognition of what they were conceding. It was promised to them as a right, but they will receive more, not only the restoration of the system they temporarily abandoned, but the gratitude of the Army and the nation." (Mr. Montagu in the House of Commons, August 15th, 1916.)

It is only just that the magnitude of the sacrifice made by organized labour should be remembered. But its very magnitude now increases the national difficulty.

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Days of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
		H'long	Mean	Height	H'long	Mean	Height
Fri.	9	9 45	5.1	3.26	1.3		
Sat.	10	10 5	5.4	4.3	1.6		
Sun.	11	10 39	5.7	4.29	1.6		
Mon.	12	10 33	5.7	4.40	1.9		
Tue.	13	10 38	5.9	4.52	2.2		
Wed.	14	11 34	6.2	5.18	2.6		
Thurs.	15	11 34	6.3	5.45	3.2		
		1 7	5.4	6.51	3.4		

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REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

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SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHENGTO"	On 10th Mar. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGHOW"	On 11th Mar. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 13th Mar. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 14th Mar. Noon
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